

setting a reset term during which all said pixels are rendered closed by applying voltage to all said pixels before said scan term;

wherein said pixels demonstrate an initial opened state at no applied voltage after another opened state exhibiting said maximum transmittance higher than a transmittance in said initial opened state when voltage applied to said pixels is turned off.

23. (Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal shutter, comprising the steps of:

providing a liquid crystal shutter including a nematic liquid crystal having a twisted angle equal to or greater than 180° sandwiched between a pair of substrates; a pair of polarizing plates having respective absorption axes which are substantially orthogonal to each other and angled within a range of $\pm 40^\circ$ to $\pm 50^\circ$ relative to a direction in which intermediate liquid crystal molecules are oriented, and pixels;

setting a scan term during which said pixels are rendered opened or closed such that said scan term is shorter than a holding time during which said liquid crystal shutter keeps a maximum transmittance; and

setting a reset term during which all said pixels are rendered closed by applying voltage to all said pixels before said scan term;

wherein said pixels demonstrate an initial opened state at no applied voltage after another opened state exhibiting said maximum transmittance higher than a transmittance in said initial opened state when voltage applied to said pixels is turned off.

24. (Amended) A method of driving a liquid crystal shutter, comprising the steps of:

providing a liquid crystal shutter including a nematic liquid crystal having a twisted angle equal to or greater than 180° sandwiched between a pair of substrates; a pair of polarizing plates having respective absorption axes which are substantially orthogonal to each other, and pixels;

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col* setting a scan term during which said pixels are rendered opened or closed such that said scan term is shorter than a holding time during which said liquid crystal shutter keeps a maximum transmittance; and

setting a reset term during which all said pixels are rendered closed by applying voltage to all said pixels before said scan term;

wherein said pixels demonstrate an initial opened state at no applied voltage after another opened state exhibiting said maximum transmittance higher than transmittance in said initial opened state when voltage applied to said pixels is turned off, and wherein $\Delta n d$ value lies within a range of 600 to 900 nm, said $\Delta n d$ value being a product of a birefringence Δn of said nematic liquid crystal and a gap d between said pair of substrates.
